AMENDMENTS

In the Claims:

Cancel Claims 1-15.

16. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating at least one pharmacokinetic property of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a pharmacokinetic modulating moiety, wherein said bifunctional molecule has at least one modulated pharmacokinetic property upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby at least one pharmacokinetic property of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

17. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said pharmacokinetic property is selected from the group consisting of half-life, hepatic first-pass metabolism, volume of distribution and degree of blood protein binding.

18. (Previously Cancelled)

19. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said pharmacokinetic modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

20. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said pharmacokinetic modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.

21. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said drug target is a protein.

22. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

23. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the half life of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a half-life modulating moiety, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified half-life upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the half life of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to ~~a~~ the free drug control.

24. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said half-life modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

25. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said half-life modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.

26. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said drug target is a protein.

27. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

28. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the hepatic first-pass metabolism of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less

than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified hepatic first-pass metabolism upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the hepatic first-pass metabolism of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

29. (Original) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

30. (Orlginal) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating molety binds to an extracellular protein.

31. (Original) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said drug target is a protein.

32. (Original) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

Claims 33 to 50. (Previously Canceled)

51. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating at least one pharmacokinetic property of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a pharmacokinetic modulating moiety joined by a linking group, wherein said bifunctional molecule has at least one modulated pharmacokinetic property upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises;

whereby at least one pharmacokinetic property of said drug upon administration

to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

52. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said pharmacokinetic property is selected from the group consisting of half-life, hepatic first-pass metabolism, volume of distribution and degree of blood protein binding.

53. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein pharmacokinetic modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

54. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said pharmacokinetic modulating molety binds to an extracellular protein.

55. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said drug target is a protein.

56. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

57. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the half life of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a half-life modulating moiety joined by a linking group, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified half-life upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the half life of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

58. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said half-life

modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

59. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said half-life modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.

60. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said drug target is a protein.

61. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

62. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the hepatic first-pass metabolism of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety joined by a linking group, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified hepatic first-pass metabolism upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the hepatic first-pass metabolism of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

63. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 62, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

64. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 63, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.

65. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 63, wherein said drug target is a protein.

66. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 63, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.